

# RM 2350

## INSTALLATION AND OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

REFRIGERATOR FOR LP-GAS AND ELECTRIC OPERATION

RA/RM-1D

### FOR YOUR SAFETY

If you smell gas:

1. Open windows.
2. Don't touch electrical switches.
3. Extinguish any open flame.
4. Immediately call your gas supplier.

### FOR YOUR SAFETY

Do not store or use gasoline or other flammable vapors and liquids in the vicinity of this or any other appliance.

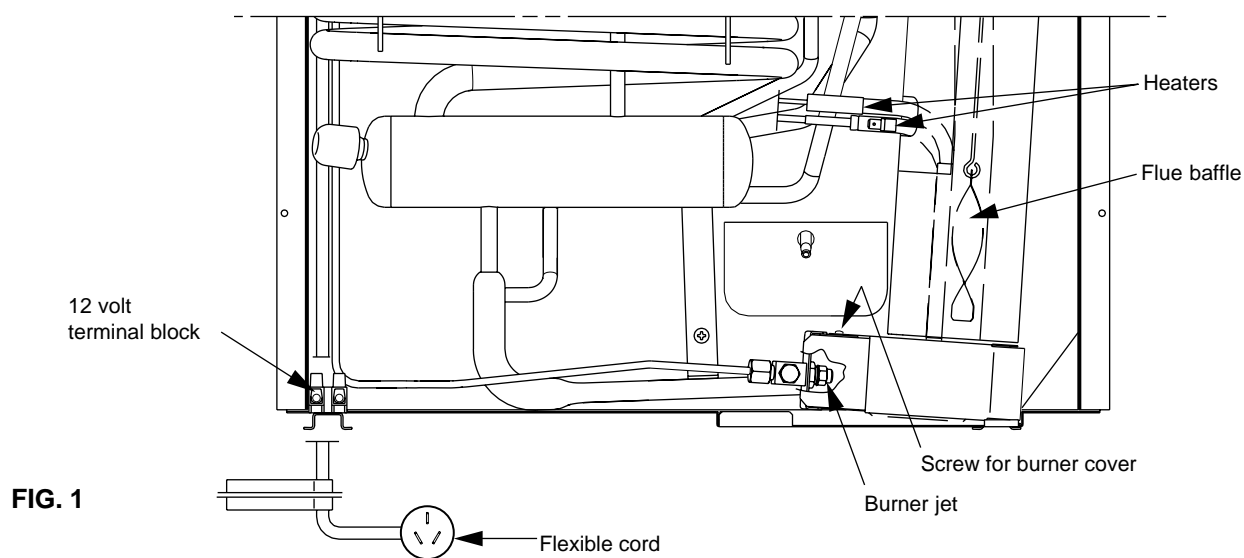
**WARNING:** Improper installation, adjustment, alteration, service or maintenance can cause injury or property damage. Refer to this manual. For assistance or additional information consult a qualified installer, service agency or the gas supplier.

#### Contents:

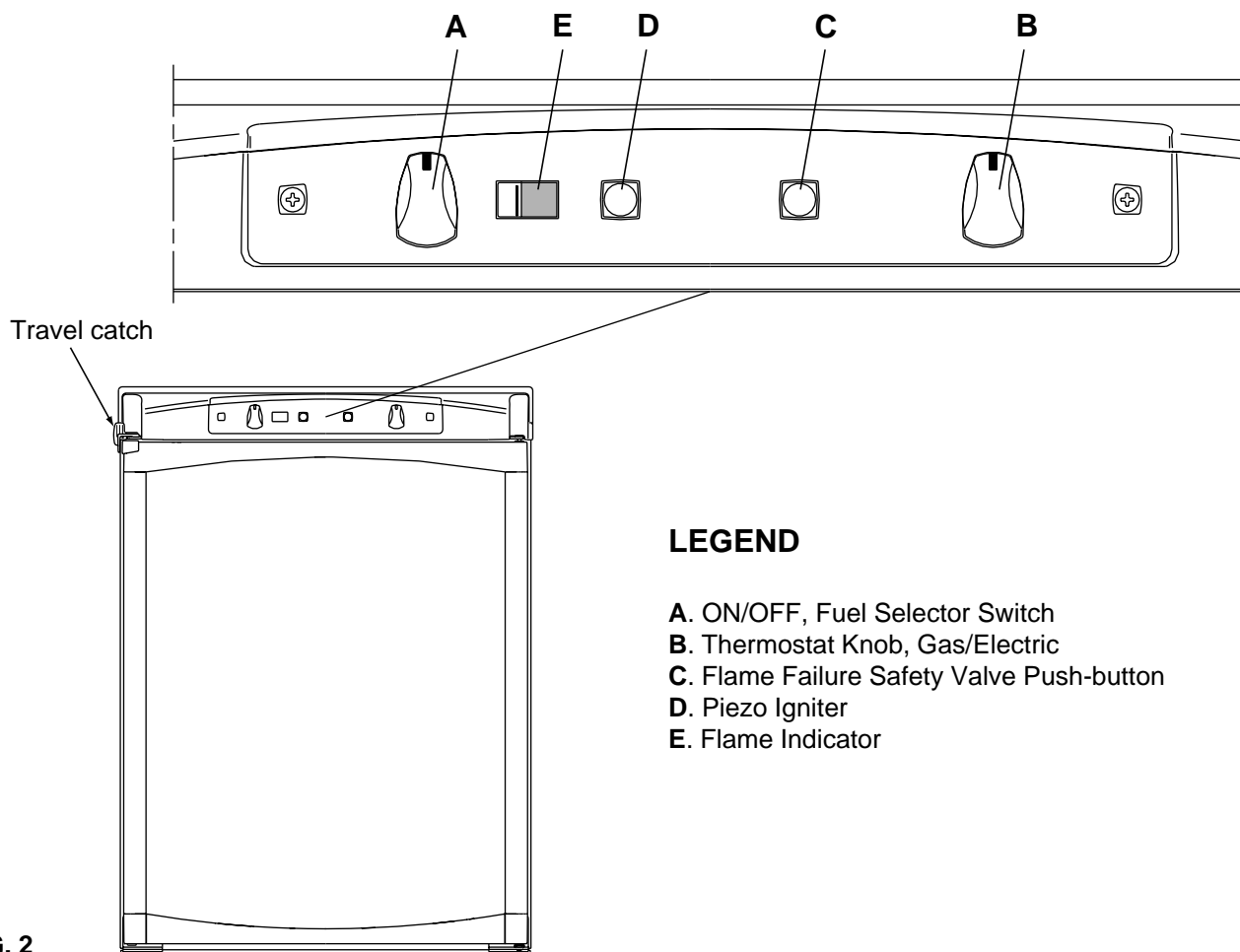
	Page
Installation	4
Operating Instructions	9
Maintenance & Service	11







### Refrigerator control panel



# INSTALLATION

## GENERAL INSTRUCTION

This appliance is designed for storage of foods and storage of frozen foods and making ice.

This appliance must be installed by an authorised person and conform to all relevant local authorities.

The appliance shall be installed in accordance with the manufacturer's installation instructions, local gas fitting regulations, municipal building codes, electrical wiring regulations, the AGA Installation Code AG 601 for Gas Burning Appliances and Equipment, and any other relevant statutory regulations.

## DATA PLATE

Check the data plate inside the refrigerator to ensure that you have received the right model.

The right gas pressure is ..... 2,7 kPa.  
The right voltage is ..... 230 - 240 volt  
The data plate contains e.g. the following details:

Model designation .....  
Product number .....  
Serial number .....  
Since these details will be needed if you have to contact service personnel, it is a good idea to make a note of them here.

## VENTILATION

The installation shall be made in such a manner as to separate the combustion system from the living space of the mobile home or recreational vehicle.

Proper installation requires one lower fresh air intake and one upper exhaust vent.

We recommend fitting the Dometic ventilation system, which is specially developed by Dometic for this purpose.

The ventilation kits must be installed and used without modification. An opening toward the outside at floor level in the refrigerator compartment must be provided for ventilation of heavier-than-air fuel gases. The lower vent of the recommended kits is provided with proper size openings. The flow of combustion and ventilating air must not be obstructed.

The lower side vent is fitted with a panel, which provides an adequate access opening for ready serviceability of the burner and control manifold of the refrigerator. This should be centred on the back of the refrigerator.

For further information contact your dealer or distributor.

## METHODS OF INSTALLATION

The method of installation is shown in FIG. 3a and 3b. It is essential that all maximum or minimum dimensions be strictly maintained, as the performance of the refrigerator is dependent on adequate flow of air over the rear of the refrigerator.

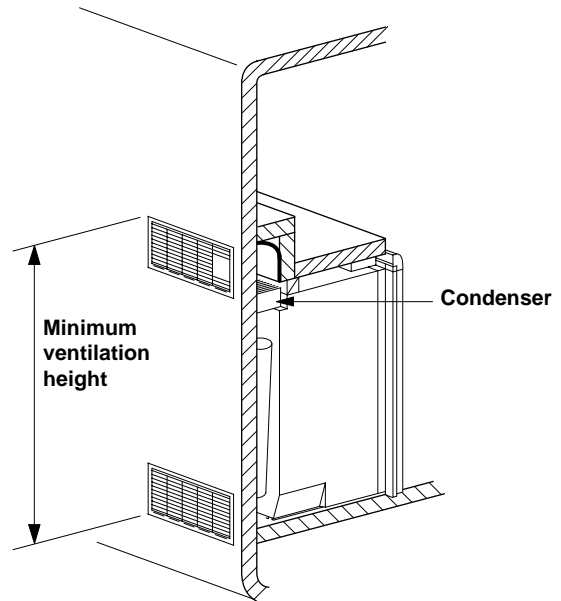


FIG. 3a

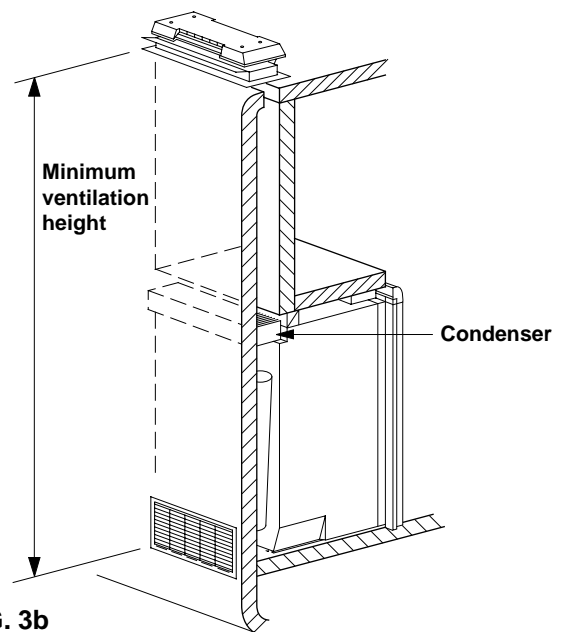


FIG. 3b

## VENTILATION HEIGHTS

Refer to FIG. 3a, 3b and 4.

Refrigerator model	Minimum ventilation heights in inches and mm.	
	installation with upper and lower side vent	Installation with roof vent and lower side vent
RM 2350		
inch	34	31
mm	864	787

## CLEARANCES

Minimum clearances in inches and (mm) to combustible materials are:

G: Top 0" (0)

K: Side 0" (0)

L: Bottom 0" (0)

M: Rear 1" (25)

N: See NOTE: "N" below.

**NOTE:** Clearance "M" is between the rearmost part of the refrigerator and the wall behind the refrigerator.

**NOTE:** Ventilation height "N"

With upper and lower side vent is "N" the distances between the bottom of the lower side vent to the top of the upper side vent.

With roof vent and lower side vent is "N" the distance between the bottom of the lower side vent to the roof material.

For ventilation height, see table **VENTILATION HEIGHTS**.

See Figures 3a, 3b and 4.

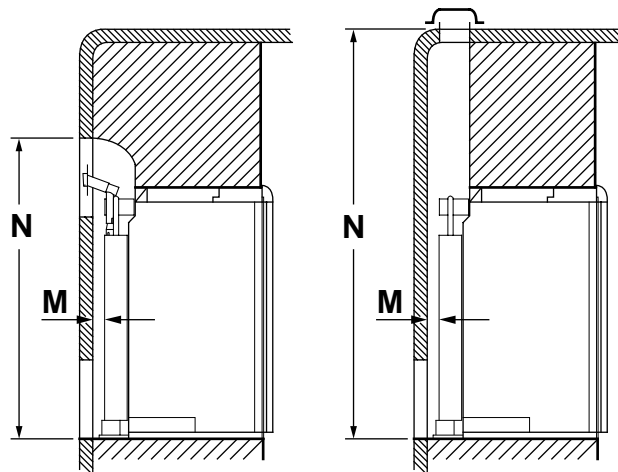
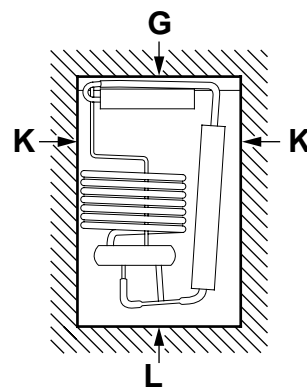
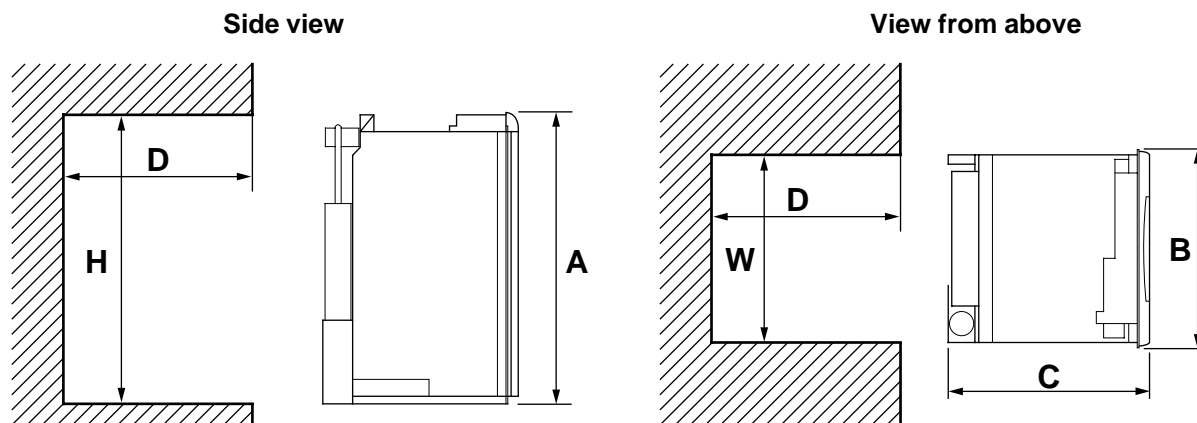


FIG. 4

FIG. 5



Refrigerator Model	Overall Dimensions			Recess Dimensions		
	Height A	Width B	Depth C	Height H	Width W	Depth D
RM 2350 inch	30-5/32	21-7/8	22-23/32	29-3/4	20-1/2	21-3/8
mm	766	556	577	756	521	542

This method of installation and these clearances will give you adequate space for service and proper installation.

## INSTALLING REFRIGERATOR IN ENCLOSURE

**NOTE:** DO NOT install the appliance directly on carpeting. Carpeting must be removed or protected by a metal or wood panel beneath the appliance, which extends at least full width and depth of the appliance.

The refrigerator must be installed in a substantial enclosure and must be level. When installing the refrigerator in the enclosure, all areas within the recess in which the refrigerator is installed must be sealed.

Make sure that there is a complete seal between the front frame of the refrigerator and the top, sides and bottom of the enclosure. A length of sealing strip is applied to the rear surface of the front frame for this purpose. Also apply a sealing strip to the foremost floor of the enclosure as shown in fig. 6. The sealing should provide a complete isolation of the appliance's combustion system from the vehicle interior.

**NOTE:** Be careful not to damage the sealing strip when the refrigerator is put in place.

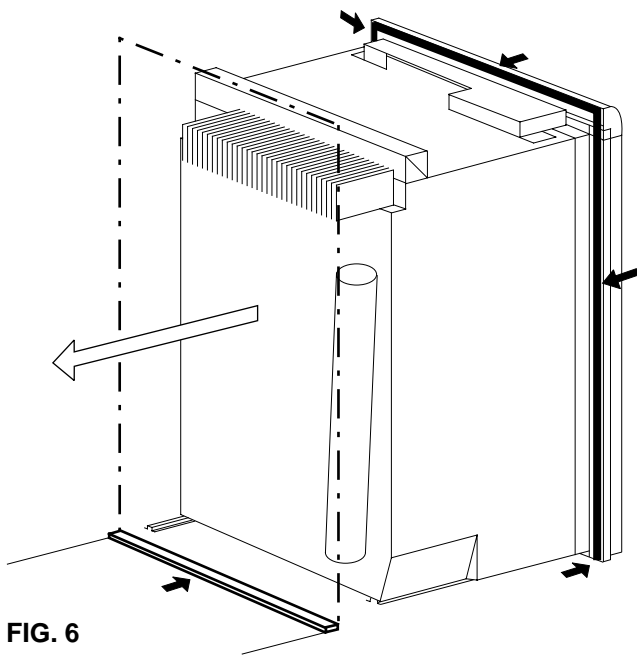


FIG. 6

### Securing the Refrigerator

After the refrigerator is put in place, (insuring a combustion seal at the front frame), the refrigerator is to be secured in the enclosure with five screws (not included). The screws have to be installed in the following order:

**STEP 1: Four screws installed through the front frame. See fig. 7.**

**STEP 2: One screw installed in rear base. See fig. 7.**  
In the parts bag there are plugs to be snapped in the front frame to cover the four screw heads.

Failure to follow the sequence in securing refrigerator in enclosure can cause leakage between the frame and cabinet.

When installing the refrigerator, the installer must block the space between the storage cabinet and the top of the refrigerator, otherwise heat will become trapped in this space, making the top of the refrigerator hot, thus reducing the efficiency of the unit.

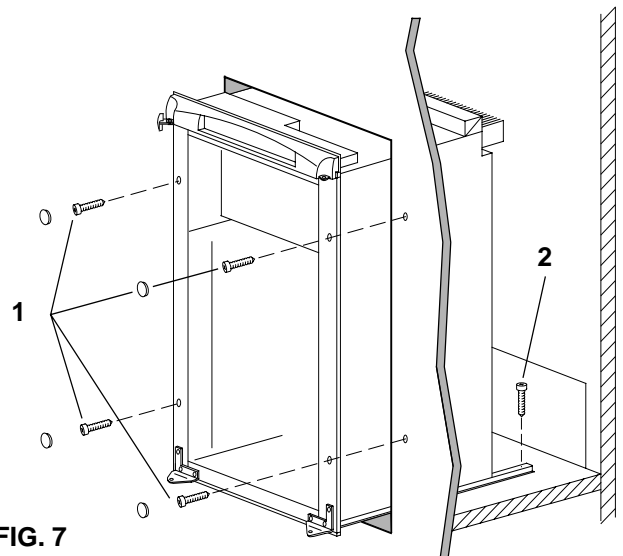


FIG. 7

### LP GAS CONNECTION

The refrigerator is designed for operation on LP gas, the pressure of which must be 2,7 kPa for Propane. Check that this is stated on the data plate.

The refrigerator is **NOT** designed for operation on town gas or natural gas.

### ! CAUTION

**CHECK THAT THE GAS SUPPLIED TO THE REFRIGERATOR IS AT THE CORRECT PRESSURE. SEE THE REDUCING VALVE ON THE LP GAS CONTAINER.**

The gas installation and servicing must be carried out by an authorised person and conform to all relevant local authorities.

The gas supply system must incorporate an approved gas pressure regulator to maintain a supply pressure of 2,75 kPa.

The supply pipe should preferably be of copper. If other material is used, it must be of a type approved for use with continuously operating bottle-gas appliances and have threaded connections throughout.

All connectors etc. should be of a type specifically designed for the type and diameter of the connection pipe used, and screwed joints should be sealed with a joining compound approved for use with bottle-gas.

The gas supply pipe should be connected to the gas valve at the top of the refrigerator, by means of a suitable threaded coupling.

The gas valve is furnished with an ISO 7/1 - Rp 1/8 internal pipe thread connection.

In making the connection to the refrigerator, a union gas cock of an approved bottle-gas type must be incorporated in the supply line in a position which is readily accessible to the user. For eventual servicing purposes, the union should be positioned so as not to prevent the refrigerator from being readily withdrawn.

All completed connections should be checked for leaks with soapy water.

### **! WARNING**


**DO NOT use a flame to check for gas leaks.**

### **TESTING LP GAS SAFETY SHUT OFF**

**The gas safety shut off must be tested after the refrigerator is connected to the LP gas supply.**

To test the gas safety shutoff, proceed as follows:

1. Start the refrigerator according to the instructions for Gas Operation. See section Operating Instructions.
2. Check that the gas flame is lit. This can be observed on the flame indicator E. The red indicator is in the green field, (ON).
3. Close the gas valve by turning the knob A back to "OFF" position.
4. Wait for one minute.
5. Remove burner cover plate. (See fig. 1).

Open the gas valve by turning knob A to position  (GAS) without pushing the buttons C and D. Apply a non-corrosive commercial bubble solution to the burner jet.

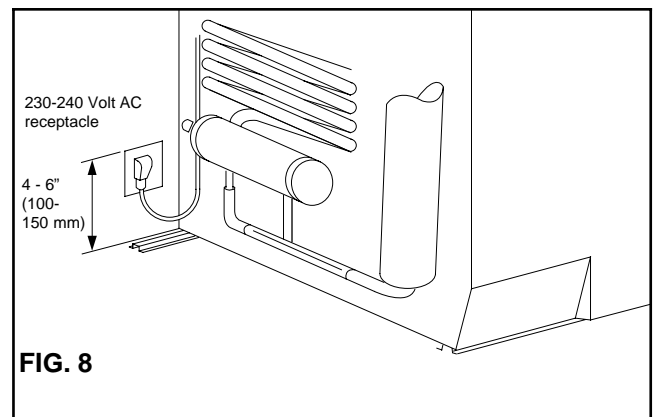
6. No bubbles should appear at the opening of the burner jet. The presence of bubbles indicates a defective gas safety shutoff, and service is required.
7. If no bubbles were present at the burner jet, the gas safety valve is working properly. Rinse jet thoroughly with fresh water before proceeding. Be careful not to damage the burner jet.  
Replace cover and turn the main switch OFF and back ON. See instruction for Gas Operation, section Operating Instructions. Normal operation of the burner should return. Allow the burner to operate for a minimum of 5 minutes.

## **ELECTRICAL CONNECTION**

The electrical installation must be carried out in a proper and durable manner, taking into account all relevant regulations and codes of practice.

**For mains voltage operation, it is important that the circuit to and in the caravan is effectively earthed.**

The refrigerator is equipped with a three-prong (grounded) plug for protection against shock hazards and should be plugged directly into a properly grounded three-prong receptacle. DO NOT cut or remove the grounding prong from this plug. The free length of the cord is 6 ft. (1,8 m) and therefore recommended that the receptacle be located to the left side of the refrigerator (viewed from the rear) and approximately 4-6 inches (100-150 mm) from the floor (see FIG. 8). This allows easy accessibility through the vent door.



### **230-240 Volts Supplies**

Check that the voltage stated on the data plate is the same as the main voltage in use (230-240 V).

Plug the 230-240 V refrigerator power cord into an easily accessible wall socket.

**Electrical leads must be routed and secured so that they cannot come into contact with hot or sharp parts of the refrigerator.**

### **12 Volts DC Supplies**

The connection is made to the terminal block marked "12 volts DC" located at the bottom left corner on the back of the refrigerator.

To avoid a voltage drop, the cross sectional area of the connecting wires between battery and refrigerator must be at least 6 mm<sup>2</sup>.

To ensure safe operation, the positive lead must be fitted with a fuse rated at 20 amps.

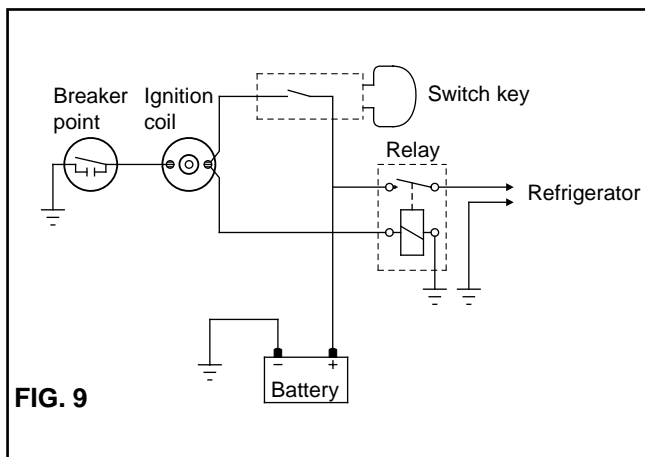
Correct polarity must be observed when connecting to the 12 V DC supply.

**DO NOT** use the body or chassis of the vehicle as a substitute for either of the two conductors.

Do not connect any other electrical equipment or lighting to the refrigerator circuit.  
The connections must be clean, tight and free from corrosion. If not, a resulting voltage drop will cause a decreased cooling capacity.

### ! CAUTION

**Do NOT operate the refrigerator on 12 volt when the vehicle is parked. The amperage draw of the 12-volt DC heating element can discharge a battery in a very short time. The installation of a 12-volt DC operated refrigerator requires a relay to be installed on the tow vehicle or in the caravan. The relay will automatically shut off the 12 volt DC power to the refrigerator when the ignition is turned off. (See fig. 9).**



### CHANGING DOOR SWING TO OPPOSITE SIDE

- Remove the top hinge pin and lift out the door, save the pin.
- Remove the lower hinge pin.  
Move the hinge pin to the hinge bracket on the opposite side of the refrigerator.
- Remove the hinge bushing and the latch retainer on the top of the door, save the screw to the latch retainer.
- Take a new hinge bushing and latch retainer (from the parts bag placed inside the refrigerator).  
The bushing and the latch retainer on the top of the door should be shifted. Use the same screw to fasten the latch retainer.
- Remove the travel catch on the upper hinge bracket, save the screw; re-fasten it on the hinge bracket at the opposite side.
- The lower hinge bracket that is not in use can be removed and the screw holes covered by plastic plugs (from the parts bag).
- Put the door on the lower hinge pin and close the door, the door gasket keeps the door in position.
- Replace the top hinge pin.
- Check the travel catch to make sure it works properly and that the door closes easily, and the gasket seals well on all sides.

### INSTRUCTIONS FOR MOUNTING THE DOOR PANEL

The refrigerator is normally delivered without door panel. The lower decoration strip and parts bag are taped inside the door.

Before starting the mounting work, check that the panel dimensions are in compliance with those given in the Table and the instructions are read thoroughly.

We recommend to mount the panel on the door before the refrigerator is installed in the enclosure.

When mounting the panel, proceed as follows:

- Slide the panel from the bottom of the door into the grooves on the vertical edges of the door .
- Push the panel upwards, take the two plastic panel stops from the parts bag and put them in the two holes at the lower door frame.
- Put the decoration strip across the door and fasten it with three screws from the parts bag.

PANEL DIMENSIONS MAX. THICKNESS 5/32" (4 mm)					
REFR. MODEL TYPE		HEIGHT MAX. MIN.		WIDTH MAX. MIN.	
RM 2350	inch mm	25-9/32 642	25-3/16 640	19-5/8 498	19-17/32 496



# OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS

## Control panel

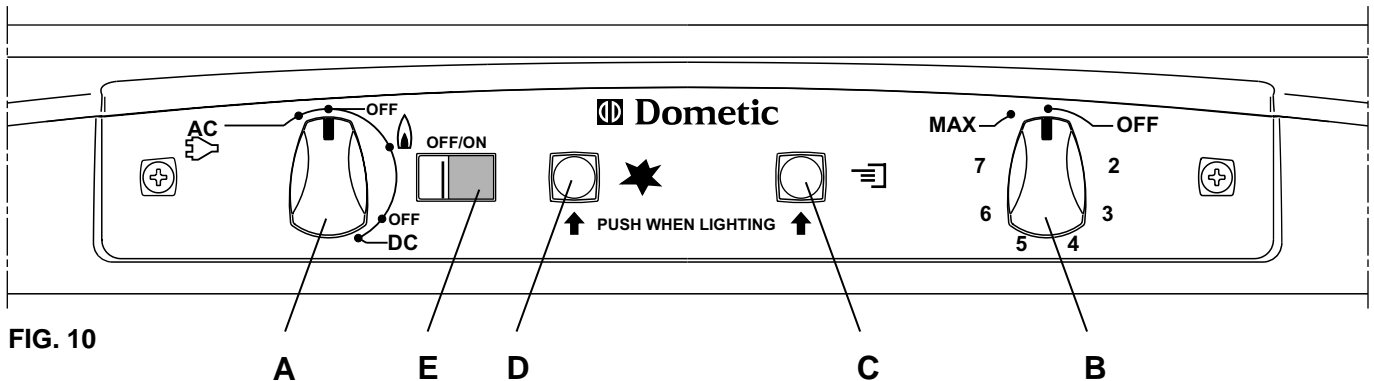


FIG. 10

## IMPORTANCE OF LEVELLING A REFRIGERATOR


In an absorption refrigerator system, ammonia is liquefied in the finned condenser coil at the top rear of the refrigerator. The liquid ammonia then flows into the evaporator (inside the freezer section) and is exposed to a circulating flow of hydrogen gas, which causes the ammonia to evaporate, creating a cold condition in the freezer.

The tubing in the evaporator section is specifically sloped to provide a continuous movement of liquid ammonia, flowing downward by gravity through this section. If the refrigerator is operated when it is not level and the vehicle is not moving, liquid ammonia will accumulate in sections of the evaporator tubing. This will slow the circulation of hydrogen and ammonia gas, or in severe cases, completely block it, resulting in a loss of cooling. Any time the vehicle is parked for several hours with the refrigerator operating, the vehicle should be levelled to prevent this loss of cooling.

The vehicle needs to be levelled only so it is comfortable to live in (no noticeable sloping of floor or walls). When the vehicle is moving, the levelling is not critical, as the rolling and pitching movement of the vehicle will pass to either side of level, keeping the liquid ammonia from accumulating in the evaporator tubing.

## LP GAS OPERATION

Before starting the refrigerator, open the shutoff valve of the gas bottle (check that there is enough gas). Open any on-board shutoff valve.

1. To start the refrigerator, turn knob A to position  (GAS).
2. Turn the thermostat knob B to position 4.
3. Push the button C in until it reaches the bottom - and hold, push the button D for the piezo igniter several times to light the burner. This can be observed on the flame indicator E. When the flame is on, the red indicator is in the green field. (ON).
4. After the gas is lit keep the button C pressed for 10 seconds. Release the button and check that the RED indicator is in the GREEN field, (ON).
5. To shut off the refrigerator turn the knob A to "OFF" position.

**NOTE:** After changing an LP tank, or after a long shut off period, the gas line is likely to be filled with air. You may have to repeat the lighting procedure several times to purge the air out of the gas lines.

## ! WARNING

**DO NOT OPERATE THE REFRIGERATOR ON LP GAS WHILST TRAVELLING.**

## 230-240 V AC OPERATION

Before operating the refrigerator, check that the voltage stated on the data plate is the same as the main voltage in use.

1. Check to be sure that the power cord is properly connected to the power supply. (See FIG. 8).
2. Turn the knob A to the position marked "AC" for 230-240 volt AC operation.
3. Turn the thermostat knob B to position 4.
4. To shut off the refrigerator turn the knob A to "OFF" position.

## 12 V DC OPERATION

Only operate your refrigerator on 12 volt DC when the engine of the vehicle is running - otherwise your battery will soon be discharged.

1. Turn the knob A to the position marked "DC" for 12-volt DC operation.
2. **Note:** there is no thermostat function on 12-volt DC operation, the refrigerator works continuously.
3. To shut off the refrigerator turn the knob A to "OFF" position.

## REGULATING THE TEMPERATURE

The refrigerator is equipped with a thermostat that can be adjusted by turning the knob B to different setting to maintain the desired cabinet temperature.

At **OFF** In gas operation, the thermostat closes its main valve and the burner runs continuously at the bypass rate, just enough to keep the burner lit. In electrical operation (230-240 V AC), the contacts in the thermostat are open and the heating elements are off.

At **MAX** In gas operation, the thermostat allows the burner to remain on high flame continuously. In electric operation (230-240 V AC), the heating element is "ON" continuously. Lowest cabinet and freezer temperatures are obtained at this setting.

The thermostat can be adjusted between "MAX" and "OFF" to obtain the desired cabinet temperature.

The closer the knob is to "MAX" - the colder the cabinet temperature. The closer the knob is to "OFF" - the warmer the cabinet temperature.

When the thermostat reaches the set temperature, it will cut the burner back to bypass or, in electric operation (230-240 V AC), shut off the heating element.

The setting of the thermostat is not critical, but we recommend it be adjusted to maintain a dry frost on the cooling fins. Adjust the thermostat knob closer to "MAX" when the outside temperature becomes warm.

## HOW TO USE THE REFRIGERATOR

### FOOD STORAGE COMPARTMENT

The food storage compartment is completely closed and unventilated, which is necessary to maintain the required low temperature for food storage. Consequently, foods having a strong odour or those that absorb odours easily should be covered. Vegetables, salads etc. should be covered to retain their crispness. The coldest positions in the refrigerator are under the cooling fins and at the bottom of the refrigerator. The warmer areas are on the upper door shelves. This should be considered when placing different types of food in the refrigerator.

### FROZEN FOOD STORAGE COMPARTMENT

Quick frozen soft fruits and ice cream should be placed in the coldest part of the compartment, which is at the bottom of the aluminium liner. Frozen vegetables, may be stored in any part of the compartment.

This compartment is not designed for deep or quick-freezing of food. Meat or fish, whether raw or prepared, can be stored in the frozen food storage compartment provided they are precooled first in the refrigerator. They can be stored about three times longer in the frozen food compartment as compared to the fresh food compartment. To prevent food from drying out, keep it in covered dishes, containers, plastic bags or wrapped in aluminium foil.

Ice cubes can be made in the freezer compartment. For faster ice making, the tray should be placed in direct contact with the bottom of the freezer compartment. Ice making is accelerated if the thermostat knob B is turned to the "MAX" setting.

It is a good idea to do this a few hours before the anticipated need for ice, but be sure to turn the thermostat back to normal setting, usually about mid-setting when the ice is formed. Food in the lower compartment may be frozen if the setting is left on "MAX" position.

## DEFROSTING

Shut off the refrigerator by turning the knob A to "OFF" position. Empty the refrigerator, leaving the drip tray under the finned evaporator. Leave the cabinet and freezer doors open. Filling the ice tray with hot water and placing it on the freezer shelf can reduce defrosting time.

**NOTE:** Defrost water runs from the drip tray to a receptacle at the rear of the refrigerator where it normally evaporates.

With a lot of defrost water as a result of heavy frosts build up on the cooling fins, remove the drip tray and turn it around. Replace the drip tray with the outlet on the right side of the drip tray and put a bowl under the outlet.

When the ice has melted, dry the interior of the refrigerator with a clean cloth. Replace the drip tray to its original position and connect the draining tube.

Replace all food and set the thermostat to "MAX" for a few hours. Then reset the thermostat to the desired setting, usually at mid-setting.

## ! CAUTION

**DO NOT use a hot air blower. Permanent damage could result from warping the metal or plastic parts. DO NOT use a knife or an ice pick, or other sharp tools to remove frost from the freezer compartment. They can create a leak in the ammonia system.**

## CLEANING THE REFRIGERATOR

Cleaning the refrigerator is usually done after it is defrosted or put into storage. To clean the interior liner of the refrigerator, use lukewarm weak soda solution. Use only warm water to clean the finned evaporator, gasket, ice tray and shelves.

**NEVER use strong chemicals or abrasives to clean these parts, as the protective surfaces will be damaged. It is important to always keep the refrigerator clean.**

## SHUT- OFF (STORAGE PROCEDURE)

To shut off the refrigerator, turn the knob A to “OFF” position. If the refrigerator will not be in operation for a period of weeks, it should be emptied, defrosted, cleaned and the door left ajar. Use the travel catch to hold in this position. The ice tray should also be dried and kept outside the cabinet.

### ! WARNING

**DO NOT store explosive substances in the refrigerator, such as cigarette lighter gas, gasoline, ether or the like.**

**NOTE:** Sodium chromate is used for corrosion protection (less than 2 weight % of the coolant).

## MAINTENANCE & SERVICE

The user should be aware of service that must be done on a regular schedule to keep the refrigerator operating properly. The service should only be performed by a qualified technician who is familiar with LP gas systems and refrigerators.

### 1. CARTRIDGE HEATER

Model RM 2350 is equipped with two electrical heaters, one for 230-240 volt AC and one for 12 volt DC.

To replace the heater proceed as follows:

1. Unplug the refrigerator power cord from the 230-240 volt AC outlet and disconnect the 12-volt DC power to the refrigerator.
2. The refrigerator must be removed from the enclosure, *see Item 2. Refrigerator Removal.*
3. Disconnect the heater leads at the top of the refrigerator.
4. With a pair of pliers unfold the lug holding the lid of the boiler casing and open the lid.
5. Remove some insulation wool so that the heater is accessible.
6. Turn and lift the heater out of its pocket.
7. Fit the new heater into the pocket.
8. Reconnect the heater leads at the top.

9. Reset the insulation and close the lid of the boiler.
10. Reinstall the refrigerator in the enclosure *see Item 2. Refrigerator Removal.*
11. **Check all connections for gas leaks.**
12. Connect 230-240 volt power cord to the outlet and reconnect or turn on the 12-volt DC power.

### 2. REFRIGERATOR REMOVAL

Before working on the refrigerator, make sure the 230-240 V AC voltage and 12 V DC voltage leads are disconnected. Shut off the gas supply at the LP tank. Disconnect the gas supply line. Always use a back up wrench when loosening and tightening connections. Cap the gas supply line, loosen the screws anchoring the refrigerator to the enclosure and slide the refrigerator out of the compartment.

When replacing the refrigerator make sure that the sealing strips are properly positioned.

Replacement is the reverse of removal. Check all connections for gas leaks.

Refer to section **INSTALLATION**, page 4 to 8.

### 3. PERIODIC MAINTENANCE

To keep your refrigerator operating efficiently and safely, periodic inspection and cleaning of several components once or twice a year is recommended.

- A. It is important to keep the area at the back of the refrigerator clean. Check the lower vent, upper vent and area between these openings for any obstructions such as bird/insect nests, spider webs, etc. Clean the coils on the back of the refrigerator. Use a soft bristled brush to dust off the coils. It is important to keep the refrigerator area free from combustible material, gasoline and other flammable vapours or liquids.

**NOTE:** The following maintenance is required once or twice a year, but should only be done by a qualified serviceman who is familiar with LP gas systems and refrigerators.

## GAS EQUIPMENT ASSEMBLY

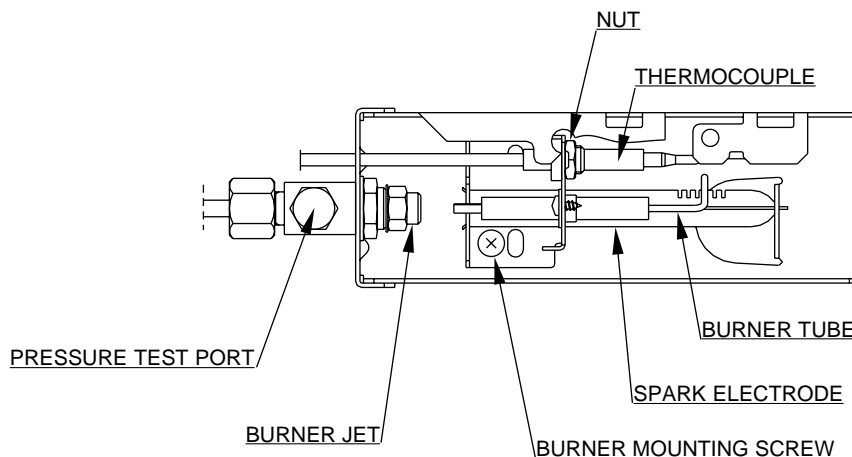


FIG. 11

- B. Check all connections in the LP gas system (at the back of the refrigerator) for gas leaks. The LP gas supply must be turned on. Apply a non-corrosive bubble solution to all LP gas connections. The appearance of bubbles indicates a leak and should be repaired **immediately** by a QUALIFIED SERVICEMAN WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH GAS SYSTEM AND REFRIGERATORS.

### **! WARNING**

**DO NOT use a flame to check for gas leaks.**

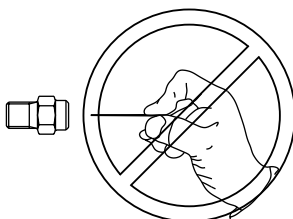
- C. The LP gas pressure should be checked and the main regulator readjusted if pressure is incorrect. The correct operating pressure is 2,7 kPa. The correct place to take the LP gas pressure is at the test port just ahead of the burner jet. (See FIG. 11).

- D. Inspect the flue baffle. It should be reasonably clean and free of soot. Heavy soot formation indicates improper functioning of the burner. The flue and burner both require cleaning in the following manner:

1. Unplug the refrigerator power cord from the 230-240 volt AC outlet. (See FIG. 8).
2. Disconnect or shut off the 12 volt DC power to the refrigerator.
3. Close the gas valve by turning the knob A to "OFF".
4. Remove cover from the burner housing. (See fig. 1).
5. Disconnect the wire from the high voltage electrode.
6. Remove the burner mounting screw and remove the burner assembly. (See FIG. 11).
7. Lift out the wire and flue baffle from the top of flue tube. Clean the flue from the top using a flue brush. Blowing compressed air into the flue **will not** properly clean soot and scale out of the flue tube. Replace the flue baffle.
8. Clean burner tube with a brush. Blow out burner with compressed air.
9. Before removing burner jet, clean burner area of soot and scale that fell out of flue tube. Remove the burner jet. Soak the jet in wood alcohol and blow it out with compressed air. Reinstall and tighten burner jet.

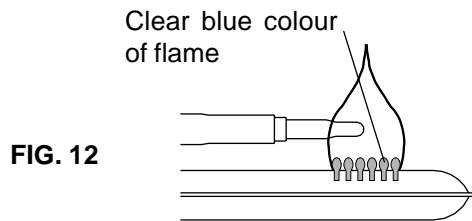
### **! WARNING**

**DO NOT use a wire or pin when cleaning the burner jet as damage can occur to the precision opening. This can cause damage to the refrigerator or create a fire hazard.**



10. Reinstall burner, being careful that the end of the burner fits into the slot on the burner bracket. Check to make sure slots are centred under the flue tube and the thermocouple is positioned properly (tip of thermocouple extends over two slots of burner).

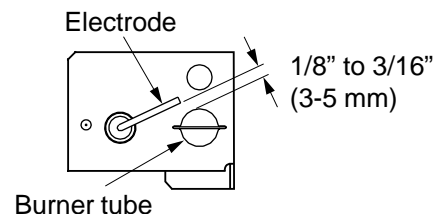
**NOTE:** The colour of the flame shall be clear blue over the slots of the burner. (See FIG. 12).




**FIG. 12**

11. Be sure to reconnect the wire to high voltage electrode. Check the electrode for proper location and gap. (See FIG. 13).

**FIG. 13**



12. Open the gas valve by turning knob A to  (GAS) and check all fittings for leaks with soapy water.
13. Connect 230-240 volt power cord to the outlet and reconnect the 12-volt DC power.
14. Check LP gas safety shutoff. See page 7.

## **4. TROUBLESHOOTING**

### **Refrigerator Does Not Cool Properly**

- A. Burner jet clogged.  
Clean. (See section Maintenance & Service, Item 3. Periodic Maintenance, Paragraph D. Item 1-14).
- B. Check level of refrigerator.
- C. Venting problem.
- D. Heavy frost buildup on evaporator fins.  
Defrost
- E. Flue baffle not inserted properly in flue tube.
- F. Improperly set thermostat.  
(See Operating Instructions, part Regulating the temperature).
- G. Burner dirty.  
Clean. (See section Maintenance & Service, Item 3. Periodic Maintenance, Paragraph D. Item 1-14).
- H. LP gas pressure low at burner.  
Set main regulator so pressure does not drop below 2,7 kPa at pressure tap.
- I. Burner not located properly under flue tube.  
Relocate

- J. Burner damaged.  
Replace
- K. Odour from fumes.
  - 1. Dislocated burner
  - 2. Damaged burner
  - 3. Dirty flue tube

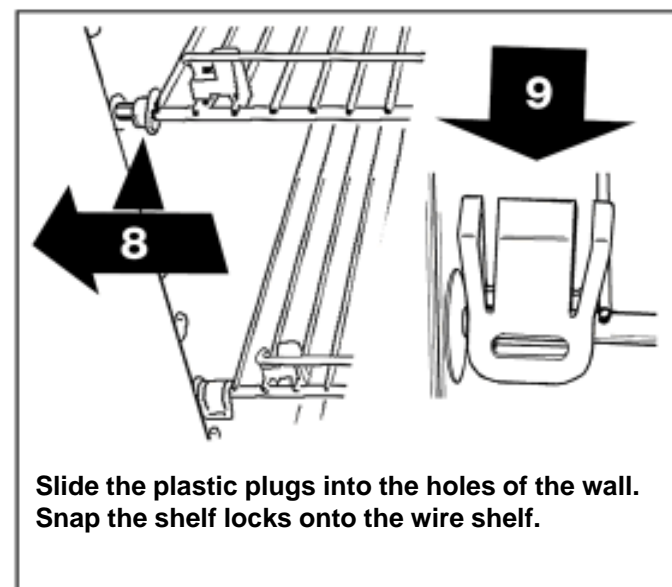
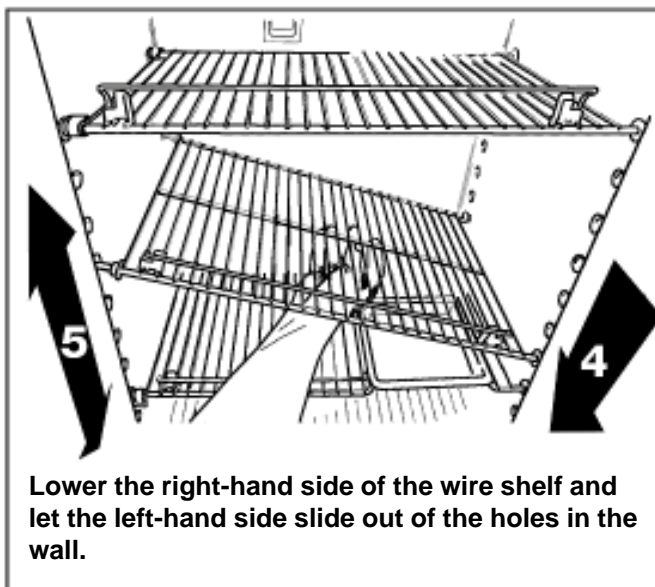
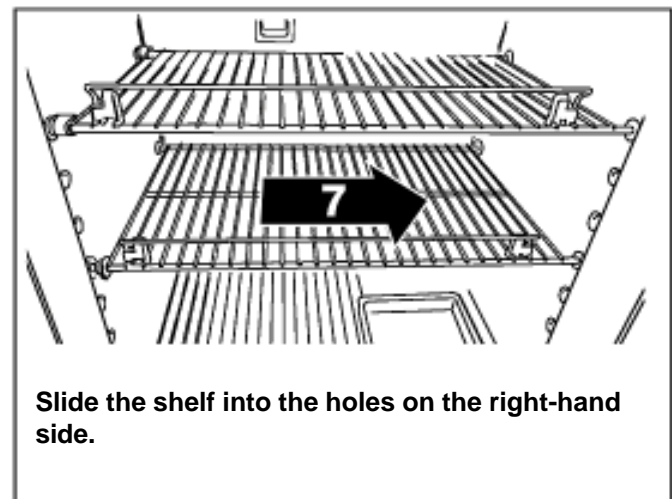
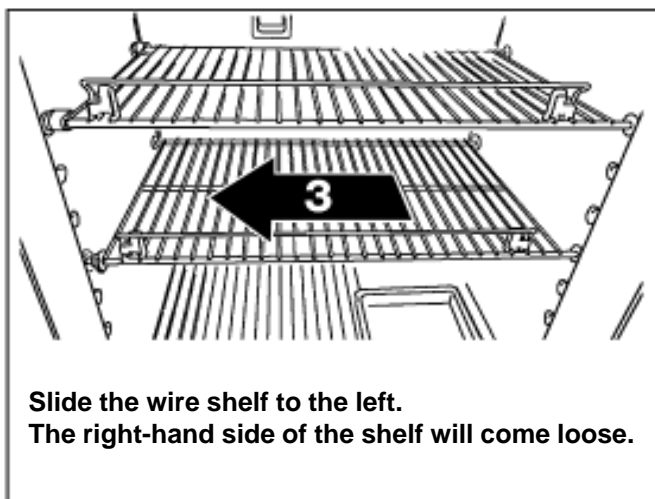
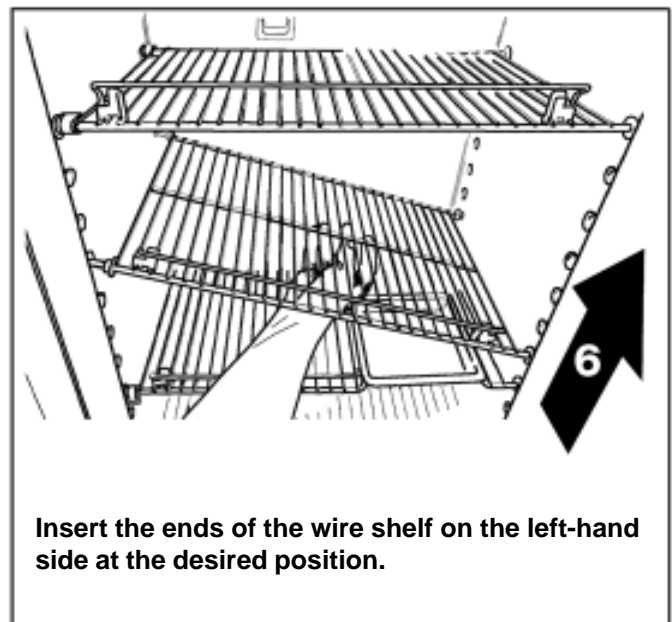
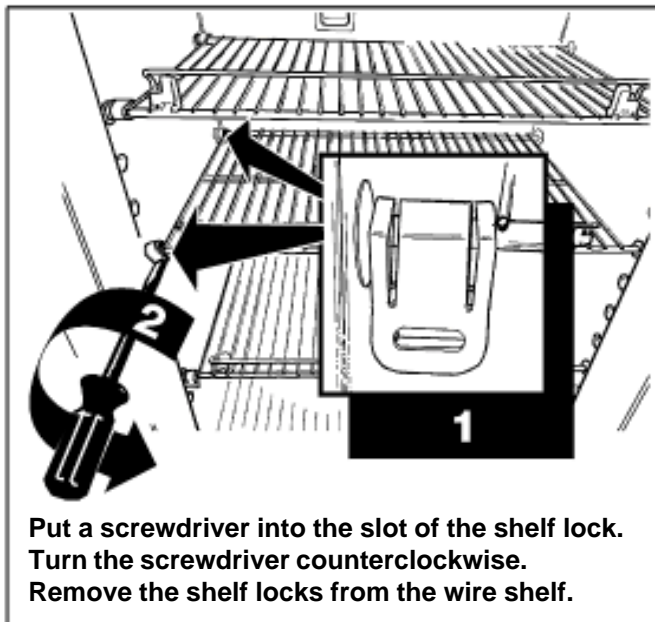
**NOTE: AVOID SPRAYING WATER THROUGH THE REFRIGERATOR VENTS WHILE WASHING YOUR RV.**

**The sealed cooling system must not be opened, since it contains corroding chemicals under high pressure.**

All the above instructions are to be followed closely. The refrigerator is quality-guaranteed. However, we are not responsible for any failures caused by improper adjustments and unfavourable installation conditions. Contact service point or distributor service dept. for assistance.

## Removing and replacing of shelves (General)

The number of shelves and position may vary between refrigerator models.



**RM 2350**

